

BRAZIL'S CRISIS

The Solitary Monarch in Either
America Forced From
His Throne.

A STARTLING REVOLUTION.

The Army is Now in Com-
plete Control, and is
Preparing to

ESTABLISH A REPUBLIC.

The Secretary of the Navy Remained
Faithful to His Imperial Mas-
ter, Dom Pedro, and

HIS LIFE WAS SOON FORFEITED.

The Sudden Uprising Will Have a Mo-
mentous Effect on Trade Relations
With the United States.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FORMED.

Brazil has been revolutionized, and it is
announced that the largest country upon
the American continent, except the United
States, will be made a republic.
A provisional government for that
purpose has already been formed.
The uprising was not altogether
peaceful, and at least one leading Govern-
ment officer was killed. The Brazilian
Minister at Washington refuses to believe
the reports, but they are confirmed from
many sources.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.
NEW YORK, November 15.—A tremen-
dous sensation was caused by the receipt
by Charles B. Flint, and other parties largely
interested in Brazil, of the following terse
and significant telegram, dated Rio Janeiro:
"Revolution has broken out here. The
Brazilian armies in control. Ministry has
resigned. Minister shot. Attempt to estab-
lish republic."

Confirmation of the Report.
Later Mr. Flint received a second cable-
gram from Rio Janeiro which confirmed
the first one, and added the information that
the Brazilian Secretary of the Navy had
been killed. The two cable-
grams were from independent sources.
The Secretary of the Navy, according to
the Almanach de Gotha for 1889 was
Senator Luiz Antonio Vieira da Silva.
Mr. Flint also received a telegram from the
Brazilian Minister in Washington, but this,
he said, did not add anything to his knowl-
edge of the situation.

Other cable messages, all in cipher, were
received, confirming the first report, but
details are of the most meager description.
The London firms which are engaged in the
Brazilian trade, also received advices es-
tablishing the truth of the report.

It Will Affect America.
"The effect of a revolution in Brazil,
which will interest the American people
most directly," said Charles B. Flint to-
night, "will be felt in our commercial
relations with that country. Two-thirds of
all the coffee and rubber which are pro-
duced there come to this country. The
coffee comes from Rio de Janeiro, and the
rubber from Para. Our other imports from
there are insignificant."

"Unless the troubles there interrupt com-
merce for a long time I do not think it will
affect the coffee market materially, because
we have the two or three months' supply
on hand, but it will be different with the
rubber market. This is the beginning
of the busy season with the manufacturers
of rubber goods, and they must have Para
rubber—none other will serve—and there is
not in sight at the present time more than a
two weeks' supply. If more does not arrive
the factories will have to close."

A Complete Surprise.
"The news in our cablegram was a total
surprise to us. There was nothing in the
situation, as we knew it, which offers any
explanation of the revolt, nor did we have
any knowledge that any trouble was im-
pending."

Brazil, he said, had a fine navy, and from
the fact that the head of the navy had been
killed, he concluded that this arm of the
service remained faithful to the Emperor.
In Para there has been a growing feeling
of discontent because of the export duties. It
is said that the exports of rubber from that
port have grown to \$30,000,000 annually.
On this the export duties amount to
\$6,000,000, the greater part of which goes to
the imperial treasury.

A strong party has consequently grown
up there which has advocated a separation
from the Empire and the erection of an in-
dependent Government. The Consul Gen-
eral of Brazil, Senor Salvador de Men-
donces, was not in this city to-day.

Officers of the Government.
The Brazilian Cabinet, as it was constituted
for 1889, was composed of Senor Jose
Alfredo Correa de Oliveira, Presi-
dent of the Council and Minister of Finance;
Deputy Joseph B. Fernandes Da Costa
Pereira, Minister of the Interior;
Deputy Antonio Ferreira Vianna, Minister
of Justice; Senator Antonio Da Silva Prado,
Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senator Luis
Antonio Vieira Da Silva, Minister of Ma-
rine; Senator Thomas Jose Coelho D'Al-
meida, Minister of War, and Deputy Rod-
rigo Augusto Da Silva, Minister of Public
Works, Commerce and Agriculture.

The long reign of Dom Pedro II., which
has lasted now for almost 60 years, has been

mild and liberal and has been marked by a
spirit of progress. The Legislative Assem-
bly consists of the Senate and Chamber of
Deputies. There are 60 members of the Up-
per House and 125 in the Lower. Since
1881 both Senators and Deputies have been
elected by the direct vote of the people.

Not All Allowed to Vote.
Universal suffrage has not yet been at-
tained, as a voter must possess a yearly in-
come of about \$200, and monks and servants
are not entitled to vote. Recently Protes-
tants have been made eligible to the Legis-
lature. Senators receive a salary of \$4,000
and Deputies \$3,000 for the session of four
months annually. Senators are chosen for
life and the Deputies for four years.

The Chamber of Deputies has the initia-
tive in the assessment of taxes and in mat-
ters concerning the army and navy. The
Senate has the right to convoke the legisla-
tive assembly should the Emperor fail to do
so within two months after the date fixed by
law. The Emperor, through his Council of
Ministers, nominates bishops, governs of
provinces and magistrates, declares war and
peace, and executes the measures voted by
the legislature. He may dissolve the
Chamber of Deputies, and may grant am-
nesties and pardons.

One Cause for Trouble.
The Government has had to meet a de-
ficit in its resources every year for several
years past, but has been punctual in paying
the interest on its foreign debt. As a re-
sult of this policy, Brazilian credit
is better in London and Paris than in Rio
de Janeiro. The yearly deficit has brought
about an oppressive system of taxation of
land, house rent, trades and the transfer of
property and duties on exports and imports.



DOM PEDRO II., THE GOOD EMPEROR WHO EVIDENTLY MUST RETIRE.

The total national debt on January 1,
1888, was about \$500,000,000, or about \$40
per capita. The Government has been
forced to increase its issue of paper money,
which has depreciated and fluctuated in
value to such an extent as to become a
source of constant trouble in Brazil.

Since 1875 service in the army has been
obligatory, but exemption may be obtained
by personal substitution or by a payment of
\$500. The actual strength of the army is
about 15,000, besides 7,000 gendarmes, of
whom one-fifth are stationed at Rio. The
National Guard was to be reorganized next
year, and improved weapons were to be
furnished to the infantry.

Navy Strength of the Country.
The navy comprises 9 iron-clads, 6 cruis-
ers, 8 torpedo and 15 gunboats. There are
4,722 officers and men. The total tonnage
is 40,232. The list includes four turret ships
built in England within the last six years.
Two years ago Brazil had 4,955 miles of
railways in operation, one-fourth of which
were owned by the State. The Government
spends more than \$2,500,000 annually in
guarantees of interest for railways. The
telegraph system, amounting to about 7,000
miles of lines, is under Government control,
and contributes regularly to the deficit.

The revenue of the postal service also falls
behind the expenditure. Commerce is chief-
ly with England, France and the United
States, this country getting about one-third
of the exports.

A Very Easy-Going Monarch.
Perhaps the most liberal man of the
Liberal party of Brazil is Dom Pedro. He
has always trusted much of the govern-
ment of the empire to his Ministers and has
found his greatest pleasure in gratifying
his tastes for literature, science and travel.
His visit to this country in 1876 and his re-
cent trip to Europe, where he was thought
to be fatally ill, and his other absences
from his country, did much to foster
his Liberal ideas. The Conservative
nobility have found in him their
strongest opponent, and the believers in
the Emperor have looked to him as the
Emperor for a realization of their hopes.

The heir apparent to the throne is the
Crown Prince Isabel, who was born in
1885, and in 1884 was married to Prince
Louis of Orleans, Comte d'Eu, the eldest
son of the Duc de Nemours and
cousin of the Comte de Paris. She has
three sons, the eldest 14 years old. The
Crown Prince has acted as Regent during
his father's absence, and has shown an in-
clination for affairs of state and considera-
ble ability as a ruler.

CAN'T CREDIT IT.

The Brazilian Minister at Washington
Doesn't See How a Revolution is Pos-
sible—He Has Received No Official
Information of the Matter.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The re-
port that in the Brazilian revolution Baron
Ladario, the Minister of the Navy, had been
killed, was shown to the Brazilian Minis-
ter at midnight. He was surprised at
the intelligence, and was asked if there was
any reason why Minister Ladario should have been an
object of attack on the part of the revolu-
tionists, said that he was utterly unable
to account for it, and could not believe the
reports of revolution were true. He
added:

"The Republican party, to which the re-
volt is ascribed, could not have grown so
large as to bring about a revolution. At
the last election not a single mem-
ber of that party was chosen on
the first ballot, and on the
second ballot only two or three were elected
from a single province. That election was
entirely free and open; there was no inter-
ference on the part of the Government,
no dissimulation, no attempt to coerce the
voters. A revolution could not have occurred
in so free a country as Brazil without some
prominent cause."

"The last steamer brought me the papers
[Continued on Seventh Page.]

FOILED ONCE MORE.

Another Wealthy Victim of the Prin-
cess Diss Debar Succeeds in

SLIPPING THROUGH THE MESHES
Of the Net Thrown Over Her by the Priest-
ess of Spiritualism

BEFORE HER POCKETBOOK WAS EMPTY.

The Adventure Left in London to Find Her Way
Home as She Can.

The latest victim of Madam Diss Debar
who has been heard from is a wealthy
elderly widow of Washington, named Levy.
Mrs. Levy took a great deal of stock in Dis-
s Debar; so much so, in fact, that she accom-
panied the spiritualistic high priestess to
London, where her eyes were finally opened,
however, and she returned home, leaving
the Diss Debar to mourn the loss of her
wealthy patron.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.
NEW YORK, November 15.—The Princess
Diss Debar, who has not been heard of in
New York much since her release from
Blackwell's Island, where she served a six
months' sentence, is in London. It appears
that in September last, being in financial
straits, she went to Washington to better
her fortunes, and her attempt proving a
success, she took an ocean voyage.
In Washington lives a wealthy elderly

widow named Levy, whose home is the
abode of comfort, and who had at the time
of Diss Debar's visit an invalid daughter in
the house. Diss Debar went to see her late
one rainy night, and renewed an acquaint-
ance which was slight and not highly ac-
ceptable to Mrs. Levy. The story told by
the spiritualistic high priestess, and the kind-
hearted hostess reluctantly permitted her to
stay all night, though she had sickness in
the family and no bedroom to spare. Un-
daunted by the fact that her hostess could
not give her bed and had to put her on the
library sofa to sleep, Diss Debar remained
several days in the house, and when she left
she carried with her the rich widow, whose
purses she shied.

MRS. LEVY'S STORY
It is the woman who worked upon her feelings
by declaring that she saw the spirit of her
dead husband, and finally by producing
visible writing on a slate from him. One of
his messages was to the effect that Mrs.
Levy must put aside everything and go
abroad with the poor hunted creature, who
claimed her protection. This message, com-
ing at a time when her daughter was very
ill, did not deter Mrs. Levy, who, it seems,
was now thoroughly under the influence of
the medium's power. Mrs. Levy hurriedly
packed her trunks, left her daughter and
household affairs to her friends, and de-
parted for London with her new-found friend,
and despite the protests and tears of her
family, came on to New York and sailed for
England with the triumphant high priestess
of spiritualism.

The wife who had worked so satisfactorily
with Mr. Luther B. Marsh was so suc-
cessful in the case of the Washington widow,
and Diss Debar got to London with the aid
of her money. Mrs. Levy had never been
abroad, nor had she seen much of the world,
and her trip was an exciting one for her.
Diss Debar told her they were going

DIRECTLY TO THE RESIDENCE
of Mme. Blavatsky, in Clarendon road;
that she and Blavatsky were old friends;
that Mrs. Levy should meet this wonderful
woman on arrival, and that they would stay
at her house.
The two women reached London in the
evening, and drove at once to the spiri-
tual headquarters. The Diss Debar woman
alighted, and, on being admitted to the
house, went to meet Mrs. Blavatsky, who
"an old friend" of hers was there and
wished to see her. Mme. Blavatsky
Colonel Olcott to the drawing room to meet
the caller, and there she saw a woman
dressed as a Sister of Charity. On hearing
her name he at once recognized it, and set
about the difficult task of getting rid of her
speedily.

Mrs. Levy was unable, expecting
every moment to see Mme. Blavatsky, to
open arms to welcome the friend of the
princess. But it was a long time before she
had the pleasure of seeing the door open,
and when it did Diss Debar emerged alone,
and her trip was an exciting one for her.
Diss Debar told her they were going

SENT UP FOR BURGLARY.
Varied Career of an Arabian Descent From
the United States Army.

THE TESTIMONY IN THE CRIMINAL TRIAL WILL BE
Resumed To-Day.

CHICAGO, November 15.—The Crimi-
nal case will be resumed to-morrow morning.
Reporter Clancy, of New York, will give
the testimony in the case of the Arabian de-
scendant, and then the defense will begin to
combat the evidence of the State. It is
rumored that Lawyer Foster will make a
motion for the discharge of Beggs, against
whom he will claim the charge of conspiracy
has not been proven. When a similar
motion was made in behalf of Oscar Neebe,
the defendant in the case of the Chicago
overhaul, it, and the jury, who all along had
looked favorably on the prisoner, gave him
a 20-year sentence.

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SERENELY CONFIDENT

The Friends of Congressman Reed
Leaning Back Contentedly,

NOT DREAMING DEFEAT POSSIBLE.

They Have Counted Noses and Are Sure
They Have Enough Votes

TO ELECT THEIR MAN NEXT SPEAKER.

Some of the Arguments They Present Against Major
McKinley.

The friends of Reed, of Maine, claim with
confidence that all of the Pennsylvania Re-
publican members of the House will vote
for him for Speaker, with the possible ex-
ception of five. They speak in a friendly
way of McKinley, but say he has had no
experience as a presiding officer, and that in
that regard their man is far superior.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The re-
ports sent out during the last few days in re-
gard to the friends of Reed leaning back con-
fidently, and the friends of McKinley leaning
back contentedly, are not without foundation.
If the friends of any candidate
are perfectly serene it is the friends of
Reed who are in that enviable condition.
They feel so certain that they are not an-
tagonizing any other candidate.

All of the friends of Reed with whom the
correspondent of THE DISPATCH has held
conversation have expressed them-
selves kindly toward the other candidates,
and especially toward McKinley, who is
admitted to be the most successful opponent
of Reed. They say of the Ohio man, however,
that while they admire his ability, and con-
cede that he might be a brilliant success as
a Speaker, he would be an experiment, as
he has had no experience in the chair,
either as a temporary occupant to relieve
the Speaker, or as Chairman of the commit-
tee of the whole.

McKINLEY'S UNFRIENDS.
Probably no member of the House of any-
thing like equal prominence has had so
little experience as a presiding officer, and
has shown so little disposition to interest
himself in any of the details of the proce-
dure. He has been largely a bystander in
debates on points of order, and no one can
remember his ever having raised or discussed
a question of order.

It is the argument of the friends of other
candidates, therefore, that in view of the in-
experience of McKinley, it would be
harder to elect him Speaker at a time
when the office demands the experience
and ability that can be brought to the place.
The friends of Reed are not using this as an
argument against McKinley, but merely
state it as one of the features of the contest
which must occur to every member of Con-
gress. They believe Reed will have a ma-
jority of the caucus on the first formal
ballot, and to this end Pennsylvania will
probably contribute of her 21 Republican
votes all but five.

HOW THEY WILL VOTE.

The latest and most reliable information
from the State secured by THE DISPATCH
correspondent indicates that Kelley, Har-
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AN ARGUMENT FOR REED.

As the opening of Congress comes nearer
to hand, the sentiment grows that Reed is
the man who can meet the peculiar exi-
gencies of the situation most successfully than
any other. Reed has all along taken the
position, and argued eloquently in support
of it, that the power to make dilatory mo-
tions without limit, and to prevent legisla-
tion, and to prevent the adoption of any
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IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE

to adopt the new rules with any modifica-
tion of the clause under which limits dil-
atory motions are possible, and by the em-
ployment of which the Democrats could fil-
lure the House to infinity and prevent legisla-
tion. They did not favor. As this would be
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great row, and Reed is thought to be the
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with what is contemplated, as can be shown
from his speech.

If Reed is elected Speaker, he can so rule
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it is in line with his convictions, and this
the Democrats could not dispute. Of course
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licans would sustain the Speaker. All that
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abstaining from voting, as, by the latter
course, they could not prevent a quorum.
The Republicans being present, operat-
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does not admit of dilatory motives except to
a very limited extent.

A report from the Committee on Rules,
embodying the old rules, perhaps with a
radical modification of freedom to make dil-
atory motions, could then be easily adopted.
Free discussion, probably lasting several
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INTO SENECA PARK

A Scheme to Build a Bridge
From Thirty-Fourth Street,
S. S. to Mt. Airy.

Chief Bigelow Thinks It Would Pay,
and Also Benefit the Park.

WORK ON THE LATTER TO BEGIN.

An Ordinance to be Introduced to Locate
Crescent Boulevard—An Inspection of All
the Parks in the Country to be Made—A
Red-Hot Discussion in Councils About
Free Bridge—Mr. Robertson Strikes a
New-Hill Bridge to the Ocean—Main-
tenance Would Not Wash—A Landscape Gar-
dener to be Employed.

William D. West, the well-known South-
sider, wants to build a bridge to connect
Brownsdown with the new Senece Park.
Chief Bigelow is about to visit all the parks
in the country to get pointers about Pitts-
burg's new beautifying park. A stormy dis-
cussion was one phase of the reception given
Mrs. Schenley's gift by Councils yesterday.

A new vehicle and foot bridge from
Brownsdown to Mount Airy, is the latest
scheme in connection with the Senece Park.
A number of Southside capitalists
are interested in the idea, and it is probable
that it will be a go.

Yesterday, W. D. West, the well-known
grocer and real estate dealer of Carson street,
called on Chief Bigelow and wanted the
Mayor's opinion as to the feasibility of the
plan. Mr. West's idea is to con-
nect the bridge from a point
on Thirty-fourth street and run it down to
the park. This would locate the bridge
about 1,000 feet on the other side of the
Jones & Laughlin bridge, which does not
permit of vehicle travel.

THE CHIEF'S IDEAS.

Chief Bigelow told Mr. West that the
better plan would be to have the bridge
strike Second avenue about Laughlin's sta-
tion. Mr. West thought it would be better
to land the bridge on Sylvan avenue and
said he would work the matter up. In this
state the scheme now stands. In speaking
of it last night Chief Bigelow said:

"I think that the bridge is a good
thing, not only for the Southside people, but
for the park as well. We need an entrance
from the Southside, and if the bridge is
built it will give the Southsiders an easy
way of getting to Mount Airy. The bridge
from Thirtieth street is only for foot passen-
gers, and will not load people near the
park. Mr. West thought it would be a good
idea to have the bridge run up into the
park, but I think the better plan would be
to build it to Second avenue only. If it
is built I think it will certainly pay."

"What will be the first thing to be done
about the park now that Councils have ac-
cepted Mrs. Schenley's gift?"

ELABORATE PLANS.

"Well, I will immediately get to work,
and have a correct topographical survey of
the ground made. Then we will have to
put it in first class condition. I intend to
have a capable landscape gardener to go
over the ground with me and make plans
about fixing it up. The road must be
laid out, walks and bridge paths surveyed.
This will occupy the greater part of the
first year. I will visit all the large parks
in the country and familiarize myself with the
way they are laid out."

"Everything will, of course, depend on
how much money Councils will give us to
do the work. When this is settled the
work will get on foot. We have one of
the finest parks in the United States. The
lakes will be an important feature, and they
will be stocked with swans, ducks, etc. In
a short time I will have introduced into
Councils an ordinance locating Crescent
boulevard. This will be the main entrance,
and will run of Fifth avenue about 300 feet
west of the Bellefield Presbyterian Church.
The drive and walk will be 120 feet wide."

A FINE STONE BRIDGE.

As THE DISPATCH has stated before, we
will cross Boundary street and the Junction
Railroad by a magnificent stone bridge, with
the entrance gate on the other side of the
structure.

"Some time in the near future there will be
a bridge thrown across about at the lower